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## LESSON 6

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### DELIBERATE PLANNING

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#### Introduction

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<b>Purpose</b>	<p>This lesson explains the complicated but useful process of <i>deliberate</i> planning. As part of contingency planning, deliberate planning provides a series of model plans for executing national strategy and national military strategy to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• National Command Authority (NCA)</li><li>• Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS)</li><li>• Combatant commanders</li><li>• Services</li></ul> <p>During a crisis, combat commanders can pull a model plan off the shelf to use as a starting point. Then, <i>crisis action</i> planners can adapt that plan to the actual crisis situation at hand.</p>
<b>Importance of Study</b>	<p>Deliberate planning is derived from the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) within the Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS). It occurs in prescribed cycles that complement other DoD planning cycles, according to the JSPS.</p> <p>This lesson will specifically focus on the deliberate planning <i>process</i> and on the deliberate planning <i>products</i> that are outlined in current joint doctrine and Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) publications.</p>
<b>Relationship to Other Lessons</b>	<p>This lesson builds upon lessons 4 and 5 of this course and prepares you for lesson 7, "Crisis Action Planning."</p>
<b>Study Time</b>	<p>This lesson, including the issues for consideration, will require about 3.5 hours of study.</p>

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## Educational Objectives

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<b>Joint Doctrine</b>	Comprehend current joint doctrine regarding the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System deliberate planning process. [JPME Area 2a]
<b>Relationship</b>	Through the framework provided by joint planning processes, explain the relationship between national objectives and means availability. [JPME Area 4a]
<b>Five Phases</b>	Analyze and describe the five phases of the deliberate planning process.
<b>JPME Areas/ Objectives/Hours (accounting data)</b>	2/a/.5 4/a/1

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# Overview of the Planning Process

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## Contingency Planning

All echelons of command plan for the employment of military forces during peace, conflict, war, and the transitions from one to another. This type of planning, commonly referred to as contingency planning, falls strictly within the responsibilities of the combatant commanders and the CJCS.

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## Overview of Contingency Planning

Contingency planning covers major contingencies that could lead to crises and could reasonably be anticipated in the principal geographic subareas of the command. Contingency planning does the following:

- Develops plans for potential military requirements in response to a crisis
  - Covers the total range of military operations--from operations other than war (OOTW) to war
  - May be executed either *deliberately* or under *crisis action* conditions
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## Deliberate Planning Process

Deliberate planning is prudent planning conducted during peacetime. It is the key to a combatant commander's *preparedness for response* to potential crises.

The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System process involves all members of the JPEC community to develop deliberate joint operation plans for contingencies that have been identified in joint strategic planning documents. Such plans are based on capabilities, taking into account the following:

- Only those capabilities currently within *programmed* forces
- Only those resources apportioned for *planning purposes in the JSCP*

Being both deliberate and detailed, this type of planning is not quick. In fact, the deliberate planning process can take 18 to 24 months, depending on the size and scale of the contingency and the reality of budget limitations. Contrast this with the requirements-based planning of the Cold War era that assumed enough forces and resources would be mobilized to meet the combatant commander's requirements beyond their existing capabilities.

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## Overview of the Planning Process, Continued

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### **Value of Deliberate Planning**

The extra time and planning resources available during peacetime make it possible to plan much more carefully. Using only the most accurate information available to critically analyze potential scenarios, planners can methodically develop plans for efficient, effective military response, and increase preparedness to fight and win.

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## Required Reading

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***Joint Pub  
Readings***

Joint Pub 5-0, *Doctrine for Planning Joint Operations* (1995). Read Chapter III, pp. III-1 through III-8. Find this reading in the *Joint Pub Readings* Vol. III (8800), pp. 1016 to 1023. This reading provides an overview of the deliberate planning process.

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## Issues for Consideration

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### **Phases**

- What are the five phases of the deliberate planning process?
  - How does this process relate to JOPES?
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### **Planning Cycle**

Discuss the responsibilities and time requirements for the planning cycle.

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### **TPFDD**

Explain the importance of the Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) to the deliberate planning process.

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